

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Military Acronyms: Notion, Categorization and Classification

Ihor Bloshchynskyi <sup>1\*</sup>, Olha Lemeshko <sup>1</sup>, Oleh Hlukhmaniuk <sup>1</sup>, Natalia Kalyniuk <sup>1</sup>,  
Volodymyr Lemeshko <sup>2</sup>, Nadiia Moroz <sup>1</sup>, Tetiana Pavliuk <sup>3</sup>, Tatyana Shchegoleva <sup>1</sup>, Iryna Bets <sup>1</sup>,  
Nataliia Nazarenko <sup>1</sup>, Serhii Sinkevych <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Foreign Languages Department, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Khmelnytskyi 29000, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup>Leading Researcher of the Research Department, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Khmelnytskyi 29000, Ukraine

<sup>3</sup>Border Control Department, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Khmelnytskyi 29000, Ukraine

<sup>4</sup>General Military Department, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Khmelnytskyi 29000, Ukraine

## ABSTRACT

The article presents an overview of acronyms classification in English military terminology. Legal documents, official website of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, journals and dictionaries related to military terminology were investigated in the research. Mostly used acronyms in English military terminology were classified and 718 definitions were singled out. Such methods as theoretical analysis, comparison, substantiation, and generalization, systematization of theoretical and practical material were used for the analysis of the scientific sources concerning military acronyms, comparing the military terminology acronyms according to their common usage, the selection of acronyms groups and their categorization correspondingly. As a result, the acronyms were divided according to their common usage into the following groups and subgroups: management acronyms (personnel, positions and organization acronyms), service acronyms (NATO and everyday activity acronyms), military operations acronyms (operational and communication acronyms), armament and military equipment acronyms (military equipment, weapons and ammunition acronyms), mili-

### \*CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Ihor Bloshchynskyi; Foreign Languages Department, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Shevchenko Str., 46, Khmelnytskyi 29000, Ukraine; Email: i.bloshch@gmail.com

### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 3 April 2025 | Revised: 16 May 2025 | Accepted: 23 May 2025 | Published Online: 15 July 2025  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i8.9347>

### CITATION

Bloshchynskyi, I., Lemeshko, O., Hlukhmaniuk, O., et al., 2025. Military Acronyms: Notion, Categorization and Classification. Forum for Linguistic Studies. 7(7): 335–351. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i8.9347>

### COPYRIGHT

Copyright © 2025 by the author(s). Published by Bilingual Publishing Group. This is an open access article under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

tary medicine acronyms (medical training and medical terms acronyms), military law acronyms (documents, personnel and legal bodies' acronyms), vehicles acronyms (marine vessels, land vehicles and military aircraft acronyms), nuclear area acronyms (missile, nuclear legislation and nuclear bodies acronyms), Armed forces organization acronyms (Army Command, Air Force, Navy and military intelligence acronyms). At the final stage of the study military terminology acronyms classification was developed and graphically presented using the MindManager program to categorize military acronyms according to their common usage.

**Keywords:** Acronym; Category; Military Terminology; Classification; Armed Forces

## 1. Introduction

Domestic military experts and linguists have joined in solving the problems of linguistic interoperability of Ukraine with the countries of the North Atlantic Alliance. Military terminology includes language of military agencies and its staff used to abstract discussion from current operations.

The operational pressure for uniform understanding has developed since the early 20th century with the importance of joint operations between different armed services (Army, Navy, Air Force) of the same country. International alliances and operations, including peacekeeping, have added additional complexity.

Terms are one of the main ways of linguistic expression of special knowledge, which appear to facilitate the process of communication during professional and scientific activities. They "consolidate existing knowledge, explaining scientific concepts, categories and principles of their systematization, patterns of a particular field of knowledge and activities" M. Nahach & M. Khomenko <sup>[1]</sup>. The terminological units' analysis of the military was presented in the studies of I. Bloshchynskyi et al. <sup>[2,3]</sup>, O. Yankovets et al. <sup>[4]</sup>. Another study presented that understanding is marked by a number of deviations: firstly, a recipient has a rather wide cultural scope, and, secondly, has verbal thinking S. Formanova et al. <sup>[5]</sup>. Some scholars revealed a qualitative analysis of military oriented texts N. Hromova et al. <sup>[6]</sup>. Other researchers present foreign language skills as a useful tool to perform such extralinguistic tasks S. Lysenko et al. <sup>[7]</sup>, A. Kyrda-Omelian, et al. <sup>[8,9]</sup>, Batrynychuk, et al. <sup>[10]</sup>, O. Lahodynskyi, O. Buyalo, S. Khamula <sup>[11]</sup>. Much attention to quality training of linguists was substantiated while performing the analysis of the border guard terminological units M. Karpushyna et al. <sup>[12]</sup>, I. Bloshchynskyi et al. <sup>[13,14]</sup>.

There are various articles about abbreviations acronyms in different areas H. Fowler <sup>[15]</sup>, B. Garner <sup>[16]</sup>, D. Harper <sup>[17]</sup>, P. Robinson <sup>[18]</sup>, A. Siegal, M. Allan, & W. Connolly <sup>[19]</sup>. Despite its undeniable practical value, these works cannot fully fill the gaps in the theoretical justification of military terminology, especially acronyms translation A. Woodbury <sup>[20]</sup>, given the increasing political and military tension in geopolitical region.

At the same time, military uses many unique items and concepts that civilians are not exposed to. Because of this and the need for expedient, clear communication, service members are immersed in a linguistic world apart from the daily life of a civilian. Acronyms are used commonly to make big concepts easy to communicate. Military personnel use acronyms to simplify military terms that can be found in the DOD Dictionary (Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms <sup>[21]</sup>, which comprises standard terminology for military use.

The main requirement to military terminology is: it should not be self-defining and not be proverbs, code words; it should reflect DOD practices; it should be military significant; unclassified; be consistent with legislation, international agreements.

Different sources have different approach to acronym definition. Acronym is a word (such as NATO, radar, or laser) formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term Merriam-Webster <sup>[22]</sup>; a word that has parts of the entire name's words L. Brinton <sup>[23]</sup> or alphabetism Macquarie Dictionary <sup>[24]</sup>. Such scholar as Houghton defines it as a set of initials representing a name, organization, or the like, with each letter pronounced separately Houghton <sup>[25]</sup>. Some scientists reveal acronym as a chain of words Collins <sup>[26]</sup>; an abbreviation that comprises the word's first letters and spoken as a word M. Rundel <sup>[27]</sup>; terms read as individual letters Merriam <sup>[22]</sup>; an acronym is a shortened form of a

phrase of words, where the letters of the acronym stand for the terms of its meaning and is also read as a word (e.g., ASAP – as soon as possible) (Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, Joint Chiefs of Staff)<sup>[21]</sup>. But acronyms sometimes use syllables instead, as in Benelux (short for Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg), NAPOCOR (National Power Corporation), and TRANSCO (National Transmission Corporation). They can also be a mixture, as in radar (Radio Detection and Ranging) and MIDAS (Missile Defense Alarm System).

Acronyms can be pronounced as words, like NASA and UNESCO; as individual letters, like CIA, TNT, NPC, BLM, and ATM; or as both letters and words, like JPEG (JAY-peg), CSIS (SEE-sis), and IUPAC (I-U-pak). Some are not universally pronounced one way or the other, and it depends on the speaker's preference or the context in which it is being used, such as SQL (either “see-kwel” or “ess-cue-el”).

According to B. Zimmer<sup>[28]</sup> the word acronym is formed from the Greek roots akro-, meaning “height, summit, or tip”, and -nym, “name”. It was originated in German as early as 1921 A. Brockhaus<sup>[29]</sup>. Regarding the definition of abbreviation, it should be mentioned that an abbreviation is any type of shortened form (Dr – Doctor or Prof – Professor), initialism formed from the first letters (AIDS – acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) L. Brinton<sup>[23]</sup>.

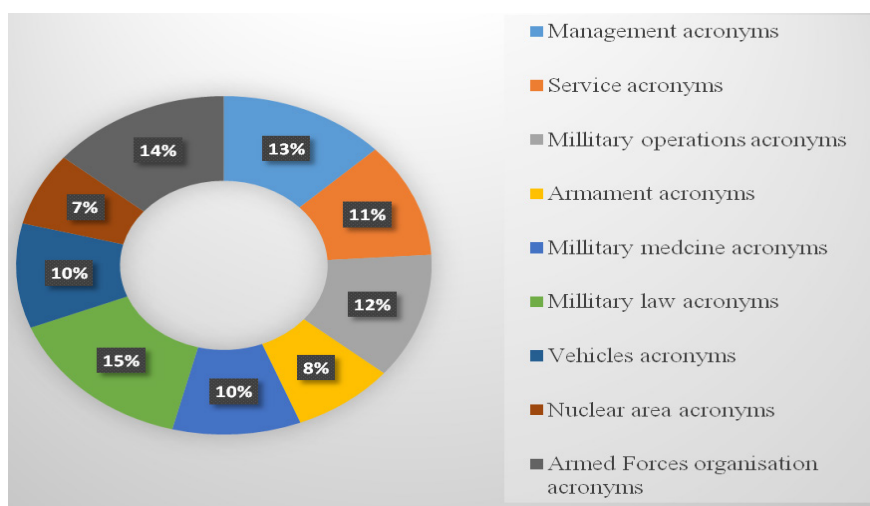
We came to conclusion that military “military acronym” is a word formed by the first letter(s) of each meaningful part as a compound term related to military sphere.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The purpose of the article is to define the notion “military acronym” and to substantiate military terminology acronyms classification according to their common usage considering military invasion into Ukraine.

Such methods as theoretical analysis, comparison, substantiation, and generalization, systematization of theoretical and practical material were used in the process of the research. The method of theoretical analysis was applied for the analysis of the scientific sources concerning military acronyms. The method of comparison was used to compare the military terminology acronyms according to their common usage. The method of substantiation was applied for the selection of groups of acronyms. Methods of generalization and systematization of material were used at the final stage of the study to categorise military terminology acronyms classification according to their common usage.

Continuous sampling has been used in order to generate the material, totally 718 acronyms in the sphere of military terminology were singled out. The following 9 groups in military sphere and their percentage categorization were determined, namely: Management acronyms (103/13%), Service acronyms (77/11%), Military operations acronyms (84/12%), Armament and military equipment acronyms (55/8%), Military medicine acronyms (77/10%), Military law acronyms (115/15%), Vehicles acronyms (76/10%), Nuclear area acronyms (52/7%), Armed Forces organisation acronyms (79/14%) (**Figure 1**).



**Figure 1.** Military terminology acronyms percentage categorization.

As a result, based on the terms we have scanned and selected, these 9 groups of military terminology acronyms were further divided into subgroups and presented in graphic form using MindManager technology.

### 3. Results

Texts of online news sources devoted to information about military actions and armed conflicts, mainly online versions of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine site and dictionaries of military terminology and DOD Dictionary were used as material for the research.

Based on the thorough analysis of the abovementioned sources we suggest the following classification. Group 1 “Management acronyms” has such subgroups as personnel, positions and organisation acronyms; group 2 “Service acronyms” encompasses everyday activity and NATO acronyms; group 3 “Military operations acronyms” has operational and communication acronyms subgroups; group 4 “Armament and military equipment acronyms” respectively – military equipment acronyms subgroup, and weapons and ammunition acronyms subgroup; group 5 “Military medicine acronyms” is divided into medical training acronyms and medical terms acronyms; group 6 “Military law acronyms” includes documents, personnel and legal bodies’ acronyms; group 7 “Vehicles acronyms” consists of examples of acronyms of marine vessels acronyms, land vehicles and military aircraft acronyms; group 8 “Nuclear area acronyms” is divided into missile, nuclear legislation and nuclear bodies acronyms, group 9 “Armed forces organisation acronyms”

has such subgroups as Army Command, Air Force, Navy and military intelligence acronyms.

The first group is “MANAGEMENT ACRONYMS” consists of 103 acronyms, which were singled out for use in the area of management and are divided into 3 subgroups (*personnel, positions and organisation acronyms*). Military ranks are a system of hierarchical relationships, within armed forces, police, intelligence agencies or other institutions organized along military lines. The military rank system defines dominance, authority, and responsibility in a military hierarchy. It incorporates the principles of exercising power and authority into the military chain of command – the succession of commanders’ superior to subordinates through which command is exercised Mattila, Tukiainen & Kajalo <sup>[30]</sup>. Subgroup *personnel acronyms* includes (15): CG: Commanding General; CPO: Chief Petty Officer; CINC: Commander-In-Chief; SNCO: Staff Non-commissioned Officer; CIO: Chief Information Officer; CO: Commanding Officer; CWO: Chief Warrant Officer; E: Enlisted; WO: Warrant Officer; NCO: Non-Commissioned Officer; NCOIC: Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge; O: Officer; OC: Officer Candidate; SMMC: Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps; XO: Executive Officer.

The United States Army structure is complicated and can be described in various ways: active and reserve, operational and administrative, and branches and functional areas. The main acronyms of *subgroup positions acronyms* (32) are (see **Table 1**):

**Table 2** represents *subgroup organization acronyms* (56) (see **Table 2**):

**Table 1.** Positions acronyms.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
2IC	second-in-command	CLANTFLT	Commander, Atlantic Fleet
ACMC	Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps	COMMARFOREUR	Commander, US Marine Forces, Europe
ASD/C	Assistant Secretary of Defence for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence	COMMARFORLANT	Commander, US Marine Forces, Atlantic
CATF	Commander Amphibious Task Force	COMMARFORPAC	Commander, US Marine Forces, Pacific
CJCS	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff	COMMARFORRES	Commander, US Marine Forces, Reserve
CJF	Commander Joint Force	COMUSNAVCENT	Commander US Navy Central Command
CJFCOM	Commander, Joint Forces Command	COMUSNAVEUR	Commander US Navy Europe
CJTF	Commander Joint Task Force	CPAC	Commander, Pacific Command
COMUSNAVPAC	Commander US Navy Pacific	CSOUTH	Commander, Southern Command
CPACFLT	Commander, Pacific Fleet	CSUSAF	Chief of Staff, US Air Force

Table 1. Cont.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
CSUSA	Chief of Staff, US Army	EUCOM	European Command
DCI&L	Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics	FDO	Fire Direction Officer
FIST	Fire Support Team	FSO	Fire Support Officer
IG	Inspectors General	JFACC	Joint Force Air Component Commander
JFC	Joint Force Commander	JFMCC	Joint Force Maritime Component Commander
OPNAV	Office of Chief of Naval Operations	SNCO	Staff Non-Commissioned Officer

Table 2. Organization acronyms.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
ANG	Air National Guard	CENTCOM	Central Command
ARNG	Army National Guard	CEUR	Commander, European Command
BCS	Battery Computer System	CFC	Combined Forces Command
CCENT	Commander, Central Command	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
DAF	Department of the Air Force	DA	Department of the Army
DHS	Department of Homeland Security	DN	Department of the Navy
DOD	Department of Defence	FDC	Fire Direction Centre
GDU	Gun Display Unit	IEW	Intelligence and Electronic Warfare
JS	Joint Staff	JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
MARCORMATCOM	Marine Corps Material Command	MARCENT	Marine Forces Central Command
MARDIV	Marine Division	MARCORSYSCOM	Marine Corps Systems Command
MARFOR	Marine Forces		
MARFOREUR	Marine Forces Europe	MARFORLANT	Marine Forces Atlantic
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command	MARFORPAC	Marine Forces Pacific
MARFORSOUTH	Marine Forces South	MARFORRES	Marine Forces Reserve
MCRC	Marine Corps Recruiting Command	MCSSC2	Marine Combat Service Support Command and Control
MCSF	Marine Corps Security Forces	MEB	Marine Expeditionary Brigade
MEF:	Marine Expeditionary Force	MI	Military Intelligence
NGB	National Guard Bureau	NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSC	National Security Council	PACOM	Pacific Command
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defence	SECDEF	Secretary of Defence
SOF	Special Operations Forces	SOUTHCOM	Southern Command
STRATCOM	Strategic Command	TECOM	Training and Education Command
TRANSCOM	Transportation Command	TSOC	Theatre Special Operations Command
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command	USEUCOM	United States European Command
USJFC	United States Joint Forces Command	USMARCENT	US Marine Corps Forces, Central Command
USMARFORK	US Marine Corps Forces, Korea	USMC	United States Marine Corps
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command	USSOCOM	US Special Operations Command



Regarding the second group “SERVICE ACRONYMS” it should be mentioned that military staff uses their own specific language in order to have rapid and clear communication that are unknown to civilians. Military personnel should know acronyms of The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and everyday activity acronyms in order to carry out service duties, work out documents and make correspondence. The number of singled out acronyms are 81 and they were divided into 2 subgroups (*everyday activity acronyms and NATO acronyms*).

The first subgroup *everyday activity acronyms* (33) encompasses: AAFES: Army and Air Force Exchange Service; CAX: Combined Arms Exercise; AIT: Advanced Individual Training; ASVAB: Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery; AT: Antiterrorism; BAH: Basic Allowance for Housing; CT: Counterterrorism; BCT: Basic Combat Training; BP: battle position; BRS: Blended Retirement System; C2: command and control; COMZ: communications zone; CONUS COLA: Cost of Living Allowance in the Continental United States; CP: Command Post; CS: combat support; DMZ: Demilitarized Zone; EAS: End of Active Service; EER: Enlisted Evaluation Report; EPR: Enlisted Performance Report; FEX: Field Exercise; FITREP: Fitness Report; MOS: Military Occupational Specialty; OCOLA: Overseas Cost-of-Living Allowance; DEP: Delayed Entry Program; CID: Combat Identification; OER: Officer Evaluation Report; OOTW operations other than war; PX: Post Exchange; SP: self-propelled; TAD: Temporary Additional Duty; TO: theater of operations; UA: Unauthorized Absence; CY: Calendar Year; VI visual information.

NATO believes that country members should communicate clearly to improve efficiency of activity North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, NATO standard AAP-77<sup>[31]</sup>. The second subgroup *NATO acronyms* (44) includes: GWOT: Global War on Terrorism; FMF: Fleet Marine Force; CFE: Conventional Forces in Europe; CONUS: Continental United States; RBE: Remain Behind Equipment; DoS: Department of State; EAPC: The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council; ESDI: European Security and Defense Identity; IINTEL: Intelligence; KVM: Kosovo Verification Mission; LAR: Light Armored Reconnaissance; FY: Fiscal Year; POW: Prisoner of War; LES: Leave and Earning Statement; DEERS: Defence Enrolment Eligibility Reporting System; NAC: North Atlantic Council; NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization; OCOLA:

Overseas Cost of Living Allowance; LRC: Learning Resource Centre; MOS: Military Occupational Specialty; ED: Improvised Explosive Device; MCT: Marine Combat Training; OEF: Operation Enduring Freedom; OHA: Overseas Housing Allowance; OIF: Operation Iraqi Freedom; OPR: Officer Performance Report; OPSEC: Operational Security; PARP: Planning and Review Process; PERSEC: Personal Security; MEPS: Military Entrance Processing Station; FOB: Forward Operating Base; PJC: Permanent Joint Council; PME: Professional Military Education; ITB: Infantry Training Battalion; POC: Point of contact; MOUT: Military Operations in Urban Terrain; POC: Privately Owned Conveyance; SACEUR AND SACLANT: The Supreme Allied Commander Europe and The Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic; SFOR: Stabilization Force; SHAPE: Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe; TRICARE: Military health care program; TSP: Thrift Savings Plan; MCMAP: Marine Corps Martial Arts Program; WEU: Western European Union.

Considering the third group “MILITARY OPERATIONS” it is important to say that military operations require quick decision making. In order to plan and conduct military operation operational acronyms are used. The third group (84 examples) includes 2 subgroups (*operational and communication acronyms*). Subgroup *operational acronyms* (26) includes: FRAGO: Fragmentary Order; ADCP: Air Defence Communications Platform; AOI: area of interest; AOR: area of responsibility; BCT: brigade combat team; CAS: Close Air Support; CECM: Communications Electronic Countermeasures; EHF: Extremely High Frequency; COA: Course of Action; CONUS/OCONUS: The continental U.S., or CONUS, is the connected states and District of Columbia; CSS: Combat Service Support; DACT: Data Automated Communications Terminal; DITY: Do-It-Yourself, or a personally procured move, which can save a service member a lot of money moving; COMINT: Communications Intelligence; DSCS: Defense Satellite Communications System; ETA: estimated time of arrival; FH: Frequency Hopping; FOB: Forward operating base; COMSEC: Communications Security; COMNAV: Communication Navigation; HHC: headquarters and headquarters company; ISR: Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance; OPORD: Operations Order; SITREP: Situation Report; TA: Theatre Army; TIS: Thermal Imaging System.

Mobility is one of the keys to success on the modern battlefield. All communications must be geared to support a combat force that must repeatedly move to survive and fight the enemy. The single-channel radio is the primary means of communication for command, fire control, exchange of information, administration, and liaison between and within units. The versatility of radio communications

makes it readily adaptable to rapidly changing tactical situations. Radio is essential for communications over large bodies of water, territory controlled by enemy forces, and terrain where the construction of wire lines is impossible or impractical<sup>[32]</sup>. While radio communication one can use the NATO Phonetic Alphabet. Here are some of the most common *communication acronyms* (58) (see **Table 3**):

**Table 3.** Communication acronyms.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
A	Alpha	B	Bravo	C	Charlie	E	Echo
D	Delta	WILCO	will comply	F	Foxtrot	J	Juliet
G	Golf	HF	High Frequency	H	Hotel	K	Kilo
I	India	L	Lima	Mhz	Megahertz	M	Mike
LMR	Land Mobile Radio	LMST	Lightweight Multi-band Satellite Terminals	NOS	Network Operating System	N	November
MECCES	Marine Corps Communications and Electronics School	MIA	missing in action	O	Oscar	P	Papa
NIPRNET	Non Secure Internet Protocol Router Network	PCS	Permanent change of station	PPM	Personally Procured Move	Q	Quebec
RF	Radio Frequency	ROGER	received and understood	R	Romeo	S	Sierra
SATCOM	Satellite Communications	SHF	Super High Frequency	SMART-T	Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical Terminal	T	Tango
SINCGARS	Single-Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System	SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network	SLOC	Sea Lines of Communication	X	X-ray
SONET	Synchronization Optical Network	STAR-T	SHFHF Tri-Band Advanced Range Extension Terminal	TACO	Tactical Communications	Y	Yankee
TCC	Tactical Communications Centre	TCIM	Tactical Communications Interface Module	TDS	Tactical Data System;	Z	Zulu
TDCP	Tactical Data Communications Processor	TDN	Tactical Data Network	TDY	Temporary duty station	U	Uniform
UHF	Ultra High Frequency	VHF	Very High Frequency	V	Victor	W	Whiskey
JTRS	Joint Tactical Radio System	WNW	Wideband Networking Waveform				

“ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT ACRONYMS” are essential in communicating information about equipment and weapons quickly and efficiently. This group (55 examples) was divided into *military equipment acronyms subgroup* and *weapons and ammunition acronyms subgroup*. The most common *military equipment acronyms* (19) used in military operations are: AAWS-M: Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System- Medium; ACU: Army Combat Uniform; AGS: Advanced Gun System; ATL: Advanced Tactical Laser; BFT: Blue Force Tracker; CITV: Commander’s Independent Thermal Viewer; ICWS: Improved Commander’s Weapon Station; IR: Infrared; IVIS: Intravehicular Information System; ERGM: Extended Range Guided Munitions; MPRJ: Military Personnel

Records Jacket; AAWS-H: Anti-Amor Weapon System- Heavy; MRAP: Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected vehicle; AVDTV: Armored Vehicle Driver’s Thermal Viewer; OCP: Operational Camouflage Pattern; FATS: Fire arms Training Systems; POS/NAV: Position/Navigation System; AVDVE: Armored Vehicle Driver’s Vision Enhancer; SEP: System Enhancement Program.

Navigating the world of firearms can be intimidating, especially for beginners. With a myriad of terms to understand, your first foray into firearms can feel more like a language lesson. To help you decode this, you should know weapon terminology A. Hartink <sup>[33]</sup>.

*Weapons and ammunition acronyms* (36) subgroup has such examples (see **Table 4**):

**Table 4.** Weapons and ammunition acronyms.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
ALAM	Advanced Land Attack Missile	ATGM	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	B	bomber
FOTS	Follow-on-to-Shoulder Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon	HARM	High-speed Anti-Radiation Missile	F	fighter
HAW	Heavy Anti-armour Weapon	HE	High Explosive	GM	guided missile
HIMARS	high-mobility artillery rocket system	HMG	heavy machine gun	LMG	light machine gun
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle, commonly known as Humvee	HWTS	Heavy Weapons Thermal Sight	MBC	Mortar Ballistic Computer
ICBM	intercontinental ballistic missile	ISMT-E	Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer- Enhanced	MMG	medium machine gun
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	LTA	Launch Tube Assembly	NLW	Non-Lethal Weapons
LW155	Lightweight 155m Howitzer	M16	A rifle used by the US military	SA	small arms;
M4	A carbine version of the M16 rifle	MAW	Medium Anti-Armor Weapon	SRAW	Short Range Anti-Tank Weapon
MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System	MWS	Modular Weapon System	TLAM	Tomahawk Land-Attack Missile
MWTS	Medium Weapon Thermal Sight	PGM	Precision Guided Munitions	TOW	Tube Launched, Optically-Tracked, Wire-Guided Missile
SAM	Surface-to-Air Missile	SMAW	Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon	TSS	Target Sight System

Considering the fifth group “MILITARY MEDCINE ACRONYMS” we should highlight that battlefield medicine, also called field surgery and later combat casualty care, is the treatment of wounded combatants and non-combatants in or near an area of combat. Civilian medicine has been greatly advanced by procedures that were first developed to treat the wounds inflicted during combat. With the advent of advanced procedures and medical

technology, even polytrauma can be survivable in modern wars. Battlefield medicine is a category of military medicine. Over the past decade, combat medicine has improved drastically H, Montgomery <sup>[34]</sup>. This group (77 examples) includes such subgroups as *medical training acronyms* and *medical terms acronyms*. The most widely used *medical training acronyms* (32) are: ABEM: American Board of Emergency Medicine; ACFT: Army Combat Fitness



Test; ADSO: Active Duty Service Obligation; AHLTA: Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application; AMEDD: Army Medical Department; AMEDDC&S HRCOE: Army Medical Department Centre and School Health Readiness Centre of Excellence; AMEDDC&S: Army Medical Department Centre and School; AOC: Area of Concentration; ATRRS: Army Training Requirements & Resource System; BAH/BAS: Basic Allowance for Housing/Subsistence; BAMC: Brooke Army Medical Centre; BIBEMS: Brought in by Emergency Medical Services; BOLC: Basic Officer Leadership Course; CCC: Captains Career Course; CLS: Combat LifeSaver Course; CRDAMC: Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Centre; DCC: Direct Commission Course; DMRTI: Defence Medical Readiness Training Institute; ETS: Expiration of Term of Service; GME: Graduate Medical Education; HPSP: Health Professions Scholarship Program; JBSA: Joint Base San Antonio; JMAU: Joint Medical Augmentation Unit; JSGMESB: Joint Service GME Selection Board; JSOC: Joint Special Operations Command; MAMC: Madigan Army Medical Centre; MC: Medical Corps; MEDEVAC: Medical Evacuation; MPTB: Medical Professional Training Brigade; ODS: Officer Development School; SAUSHEC: San Antonio Uniformed Services Health Education Consortium.

Medical terminology is a language used to precisely describe the human body including all its components, processes, conditions affecting it, and procedures performed upon it. Medical terminology is used in the field of medicine J. Betts et al, <sup>[35]</sup>. *Medical terms acronyms* (45) are: ALS: Advanced life support; Bl wk: Blood work; DNR: Do not resuscitate, a medical order indicating providers should not perform CPR; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, often called “bad” cholesterol; NICU: Neonatal intensive care unit, a specialized unit that cares for premature infants; BMI: Body mass index; BP: Blood pressure; CHCS: Composite Health Care System; CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; C-spine: Cervical spine; DNR: Do not resuscitate; ED/ER: Emergency department/emergency room; EKG: Electrocardiogram; FRST: Forward Resuscitative Surgical Team; FS: Flight Surgeon; FSH: Field Support Hospital; FTIS: Full-Time In Service;

FTOS: Full-Time Out Service; GMO: General Medical Officer; GOMOR: General Officer Memorandum of Recommendation; HDL-C: High-density lipoprotein cholesterol, a.k.a “good” cholesterol; HR: Heart rate, written in beats per minute (bpm); IV: Intravenous; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, a.k.a “bad” cholesterol; MASCAL: Mass Casualty; MODS: Medical Operational Data System; MOPP: Mission-Oriented Protective Posture; MOS: Military Occupation Specialty; NBC: Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical; NICU: Neonatal intensive care unit; OERSF: Officer Evaluation Record Support Form; OR: Operating room for surgeries; PCS: Permanent Change of Station; PDS: Permanent Duty Station; Pre-op: Preoperative; Psych: Refers to psychiatry; PT: Physical therapy; Rx: Prescription; SGLI: Service members’ Group Life Insurance; Stat: Immediately; TCCC: Tactical Combat Casualty Care; TY: Transitional Year; USAAEM: Uniformed Services Chapter Division of the American Academy of Emergency Medicine; USASAM: U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine; USUHS: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Regarding the sixth group “MILLITARY LAW ACRONYMS” you should remember that if you just joined the army it may be difficult to understand military law. Military law, the body of law concerned with the maintenance of discipline in the armed forces. Military law is articles or regulations that apply to those belonging to the armed services <sup>[26]</sup>; the code of law concerned with the government and discipline of the armed forces <sup>[36]</sup>. Military law acronyms group (115) is divided into *legal bodies’ acronyms, personnel* and *documents acronyms*. The most common *legal bodies’ acronyms* (41) you may encounter are (see **Table 5**):

NATO standards are only a small part of NATO documents that are aimed exclusively at ensuring the achievement of interoperability and technical compatibility of defence forces. There are supporting documents (NATO agreements on standardization (STANAG) and NATO recommendations on standardization (STANREC)), Alliance standards (NATO standards and standards developed outside of NATO), Standards-related documents. *Subgroup documents acronyms* (47) includes (see **Table 6**):

**Table 5.** Legal bodies' acronyms

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
ABR	Army Board of Review	ACCA	Army Court of Criminal Appeals	ACMR	Army Court of Military Review
AFCCA:	Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals	AFCMR	Air Force Court of Military Review	AFDW	Air Force District of Washington
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations	AFRES	Air Force Reserve	ABCMR	Army Board for Correction of Military Records
ARPERCEN	Army Reserve Personnel Centre	CGBR:	Coast Guard Board of Review	CGCMR:	Coast Guard Court of Military Review
CHAMPUS	Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services	CHNAVPERS	Chief of Naval Personnel	CID	Criminal Investigation Division (Army) (Marine Corps)
DAD	Defence Appellate Division	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	GAD	Government Appellate Division
GCM	General Court-Martial	GCMCA	General Court-Martial Convening Authority	MP	Military Police
MRE	Military Rules of Evidence	NBR	Navy Board of Review	NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCMR	Navy; Court of Military Review	NIS	Naval Investigative Service	NLSO	Naval Legal Service Office
NMCCA	Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals	NMCMR	Navy-Marine Corps Court of Military Review	OJAG:	Office of the Judge Advocate General
OSI	Office of Special Investigations	SP	Shore Patrol	USA	United States Army
USACIDC	United States Army Criminal Investigation Division	USALSA	United States Army Legal Services Agency	USAR	United States Army Reserve
USATDS	United States Army Trial Defence Service	USCG	United States Coast Guard	USCMA	United States Court of Military Appeals
USMC	United States Marine Corps	USN	United States Navy	USSS	United States Secret Service
VA	Veterans Administration				

**Table 6.** Documents acronyms subgroup.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
AR	Army Regulation	ADC	Area Defence Counsel	ADC	Assistant Defence Counsel
AFBR	Air Force Board of Review	AFI	Air Force Instruction	AFM	Air Force Manual
AFP	Air Force Pamphlet	AFR	Air Force Regulation	BCMR	Board for Correction of Military Records
BCNR	Board for Correction of Naval Records	BOR	Board of Review	BUPERSMAN	Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual
CA	Convening Authority	CAAF	Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	CC	Correctional Custody
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	CGR	Coast Guard Regulation	CHL	Confinement at Hard Labour
CMO	Court-Martial Order	EMI	Extra Military Instruction	FM	Field Manual
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict	MCM	Manual for Courts-Martial
MJM	Military Justice Manual (Coast Guard)	NG	Not Guilty	NJP	Non-judicial Punishment
PCS	Permanent Change of Station	PTA	Pre-trial Agreement	PTI	Pre-trial Investigation

Table 6. Cont.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
RCM	Rule of Court-Martial	ROE	Rules of Engagement	SCM	Summary Court-Martial
SCMCA	Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority	SCRA	Service members Civil Relief Act	SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPCM	Special Court-Martial	SPCMCA	Special Court-Martial Convening Authority	SRB	Service Record Book
SSCRA	Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940	SSIC	Standard Subject Identification Code	TAD	Temporary Additional Duty
TDY	Temporary Duty	TENP	Table of Equivalent No judicial Punishments	TEP	Table of Equivalent Punishments
TMP	Table of Maximum Punishments	UCMJ	Uniform Code Military Justice		

The following *Personnel acronyms* (27) were outlined: ATC: Assistant Trial Counsel; CCTC: Chief Circuit Trial Counsel; CMC: Commandant of the Marine Corps; CNO: Chief of Naval Operations; CTC: Circuit Trial Counsel; IG: Inspector General; IMC: Individual Military Counsel; IO: Investigating Officer; JA: Judge Advocate; JAG: Judge Advocate General; CCDC: Chief Circuit Defence Counsel; JAGC: Judge Advocate General's Corps; LO: Legal Officer; LRO: Local Responsible Official; MAJCOM: Major Command; MJ: Military Judge; OIC: Officer in Charge; IMDC: Individual Military Defence Counsel; ASD: Assistant Secretary of Defence; PCRO: Pre-trial Confinement Reviewing Officer; PIO: Preliminary Inquiry Officer; PTIO: Pre-trial Investigating Officer; RO: Responsible Official/Officer; CDO: Command Duty Officer; SJA: Staff Judge Advocate;

CDC: Circuit Defence Counsel; SLO: Staff Legal Officer.

Considering the seventh group "VEHICLES ACRONYMS" it should be mentioned that we have collected acronyms of any land-based military transport. The total number of acronyms of this group is 76 and they are divided into *marine vessels acronyms*, *land vehicles* and *military aircraft acronyms*.

Seagoing marine vehicles may be divided into transport, including cargo, container, and passenger ships and non-transport including fishing vessels, service craft such as tugs and supply vessels, and warships. Merchant ship types can be classified accordingly with the major types being: general cargo ships, container ships, tankers, dry bulk carriers, passenger ships, and tugs A. Molland <sup>[37]</sup>. The list of *marine vessels acronyms* (22) is (see **Table 7**):

Table 7. Marine vessels acronyms.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
AAAV	Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle	AAV	Amphibious Assault Vehicle	ARG	Amphibious Ready Group
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare	HMH	Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron	HMLA	Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron
HMM	Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron	HSV	High Speed Vessel	HWM	High Water Mark
MPS	Maritime Prepositioning Ship	MACG	Marine Air Control Group	MACP	Marine Aviation Campaign Plan
MACS	Marine Air Control Squadron	MAG	Marine Aircraft Group	MAGIS	Marine Air-Ground Intelligence System
MALS	Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron	MARS	Marine Aviation Requirements Study	MATCALS	Marine Air Traffic Control and Landing System
MAW	Marine Aircraft Wing	MCATCD	Marine Corps Air Traffic Control Detachment	MOB	Mobile Offshore Base
NAS	Naval Air Station	UUV	Unmanned Underwater Vehicle	VSW	Very Shallow Water

According to Cambridge Dictionary land vehicle means any type of machine on wheels or caterpillar tracks made or intended to be propelled other than by manual or animal power, which is designed to travel primarily on land. *Land vehicles acronyms* (29) includes (see **Table 8**):

Aircraft is any vehicle, with or without an engine, that can fly, such as a plane or helicopter<sup>[38]</sup>; any vehicle made to fly; a vehicle such as a plane or a helicopter that can fly and carry goods or passengers<sup>[39]</sup>. We singled out such *military aircraft acronyms* (25) (see **Table 9**):

**Table 8.** Land vehicles acronyms.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
G/VLLD	Ground/Vehicular Laser Locator Designator	HMMWV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled-vehicle	ABV	Assault Breacher Vehicle
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle	BV	Base Vehicle	CBV	Combat Breacher Vehicle
CMV	Combat Mobility Vehicle	EFV	Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle	FAV	Fast Attack Vehicle
FOV	Family of Vehicles	HEMTT	Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck	HERCULES	Heavy Equipment Recovery Combat Utility Lift and Evacuation System
H-HMMWV	Heavy Variant High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle;	HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle	IFAV	Interim Fast Attack Vehicle
IRV	Improved Recovery Vehicle	ITV	Internally Transportable Vehicle	LAV	Light Armoured Vehicle
LAV-AD	Light Armoured Vehicle- Air Defence	LAV-M	Light Armoured Vehicle-Mortar	LTVR	Light Tactical Vehicle Replacement
LVSr	Logistics Vehicle System Replacement	TRAM	Tractor Rubber-tired Articulated Steering Multipurpose	TUGV	Tactical Unmanned Ground Vehicles
TUV-M	Tactical Unmanned Vehicle-Medium	UGV	Unmanned Ground Vehicle	APC	armoured personnel carrier
MICV	mechanized infantry combat vehicle	MBT	Main battle tank		

**Table 9.** Military aircraft acronyms.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
AAW	Anti-Air Warfare	AC2S	Airborne Command and Control System	ACE	Aviation Combat Element
ACM	Aerodynamic Configured Missile	AMC	Air Mobility Command	AMCM	Airborne Mine Countermeasures
APN	Aircraft Procurement Navy	ASPARCS	Air Surveillance and Precision Approach Radar Control System	ATACC	Advanced Tactical Air Command Central
ATC	Air Traffic Control	ATO	Air Tasking Order	DASC	Direct Air Support Centre
FAC	Forward Air Controller	IDASC	Improved Direct Air Support Centre	JSEAD	Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defences
LAAD	Low Altitude Air Defence	LSD	Landing Ship Dock	MTVR	Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement
PAA	Primary Aircraft Authorization	TacAir	Tactical Aviation	TWS	Thermal Weapons Sight
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	UMCM	Undersea Mine Countermeasures	V/STOL	Vertical/Short Take-off and Landing
WTI	Weapons and Tactics Instructor				

Regarding the eighth group “NUCLEAR AREA ACRONYMS” it should be noted that nuclear weapon, device designed to release energy in an explosive manner as a re-

sult of nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, or a combination of the two processes. Fission weapons are commonly referred to as atomic bombs. Fusion weapons are also referred to as

thermonuclear bombs or, more commonly, hydrogen bombs; they are usually defined as nuclear weapons in which at least a portion of the energy is released by nuclear fusion R. Norris & T. Cochran <sup>[40]</sup>. The total number of acronyms of this group is 52 and there are 3 subgroups: *missile, nuclear legislation and nuclear bodies acronyms*. Missile is a flying weapon that has its own engine so that it can travel a long distance before exploding at the place that it has been aimed at <sup>[38]</sup>. There are following *missile acronyms* (14): ACRR: Annular Core Research Reactor; ADM: atomic demolition munition; ABM: anti-ballistic missile; AFAP: artillery fired atomic projectile; ALCM: air-launched cruise missile; FBM: fleet ballistic missile; FBR: fast burst reactor; FXR: flash X-ray machine; GLBM: ground-launched ballistic missile; GLCM: ground-launched cruise missile; HEAF: High Explosives Application Facility; HWR: heavy-water reactor; RED: radiological exposure device; WMD: weapons of mass destruction.

*Subgroup nuclear legislation acronyms* (20) includes: AEA: Atomic Energy Act; ASD(NCB): Assistant Secretary of Defence for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defence Programs; BDA: battle damage assessment; CANES: Comprehensive Atmospheric Nuclear Environments Standard; CBRN: chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear; CNWDI: Critical Nuclear Weapon Design Information; CPPNM: Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials; DHS/CWMD: DHS Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction; FYNSP: Future-Years Nuclear Security Program; JCPOA: Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action; JNWPS: Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications System; NEWS: nuclear explosive and weapons surety; NSDD: Nuclear Smuggling Detection and Deterrence;

NWDA: Nuclear Weapons Deployment Authorization; NWSS: nuclear weapon security standard; NWTI: nuclear weapons technical inspection; PNET: Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty; PNI: Presidential Nuclear Initiative; UCNI: Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information; UGT: underground nuclear test.

*Nuclear bodies acronyms* (18) encompasses: AFB: Air Force Base; AFTAC: Air Force Technical Applications Centre; ATSD(AE): Assistant to the Secretary of Defence for Atomic Energy; CDRUSSTRATCOM: Commander, United States Strategic Command; CCDR: Combatant Commander; DASD(NM): Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for Nuclear Matters; DNA: Defence Nuclear Agency; DNDO: Domestic Nuclear Detection Office; DASA: Defence Atomic Support Agency; DOE: Department of Energy; DTRA: Defence Threat Reduction Agency; ERDA: Energy Research and Development Agency; IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency; JRN: Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group Reference Number; NCCS: Nuclear Command and Control System; NPG: Nuclear Planning Group; NWC: Nuclear Weapons Council; NWSSG: Nuclear Weapon System Safety Group.

“ARMED FORCES ORGANISATION ACRONYMS” is the ninth group. Army conducts both operational and institutional missions and consists of numbered armies, corps, divisions, brigades, and battalions that conduct full spectrum operations around the world. The group Armed Forces organisation (79) was divided into such subgroups as *Army Command, Air Force, Navy and Intelligence acronyms*.

The following acronyms were included in *Army Command acronyms subgroup* (22) (see **Table 10**):

**Table 10.** Army Command acronyms subgroup.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
USEUCOM	United States European Command	USCENTCOM	United States Central Command	USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
NORTHCOM	United States Northern Command	USPACOM	United States Pacific Command	USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command	USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command	WMD	weapons of mass destruction
MOS	military occupational speciality	RA	Regular Army	OCS	Officer Candidate School
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps	USMA	US Military Academy at West Point	FA	field artillery
PT	physical training	FM	field manual	TM	technical manual

Table 10. Cont.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
CZ	combat zone	OD	officer of the day	SN	service number
TO	travel order	AC	Army Corps		

*Air Force acronyms subgroup* (41) includes: FAA: Federal Aviation Administration; C3: command, control, and communication; AO: area of operation; CPG: co-pilot gunner; ECCM: electronic counter-countermeasures; TADS: Target Acquisition Designation Sight; PNVS: Pilot Night Vision Sensor; GPS: Global Positioning System; AD: Air Defence; ADC: Air Defence Command; CONAD: Continental Air Defence Command; SAGE: Semi-Automatic Ground Environment; TAC: Tactical Air Command; SAC: Strategic Air Command; NORAD: North American Aerospace Defence Command; IFF: Identification Friend-or-Foe; ARADCOM: US Army Air Defence Command; LOMAD: low-to-medium-altitude AD; SHORAD: short-range AD; CCCS: command, control, and coordination system; BIRDIE: battery integration and radar display equipment; DI: drill instructor; LCAC: landing craft air cushioned; VTOL: vertical take-off and landing; ASETF: Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force; ACC: Air Combat Command; AETC: Air Education and Training Command; AFMC: Air Force Materiel Command; AFRC: Air Force Reserve Command; AFSPC: Air Force Space Command; AFSOC: Air Force Special Operations Command; AMC: Air Mobility Command; NORTHCOM: US Northern

Command; USAFE: United States Air Forces in Europe; HIMAD: high-to-medium-altitude AD; PACAF: Pacific Air Forces; AETC: Air Education and Training Command; AU: Air University; OTS: Officer Training School; AFROTC: Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps; PME: professional military education.

*Subgroup Navy acronyms* (8) regard the following examples: OF: operating forces; USMC: United States Marine Corps; SECNAV: Secretary of the Navy; VCNO: Vice Chief of Naval Operations; DCNO: Deputy Chief of Naval Operations; MPS: Maritime Prepositioning Ship; USMC-MEU: United States Marine Corps Marine Expeditionary Unit; FMF: Fleet Marine Forces.

The following examples belong to *Intelligence acronyms subgroup* (8): DIA: Defence Intelligence Agency; IPB: Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield; IMINT: Imagery Intelligence; NIMA: National Imagery and Mapping Association; NRO: National Reconnaissance Office; HUMINT: Human Intelligence; POW: PW prisoner of war; SIGINT: Signals Intelligence. (See **Figure 2**). Using the MindManager program, a diagram was created that allowed to graphically present the above-selected military acronyms classification according to their common usage.

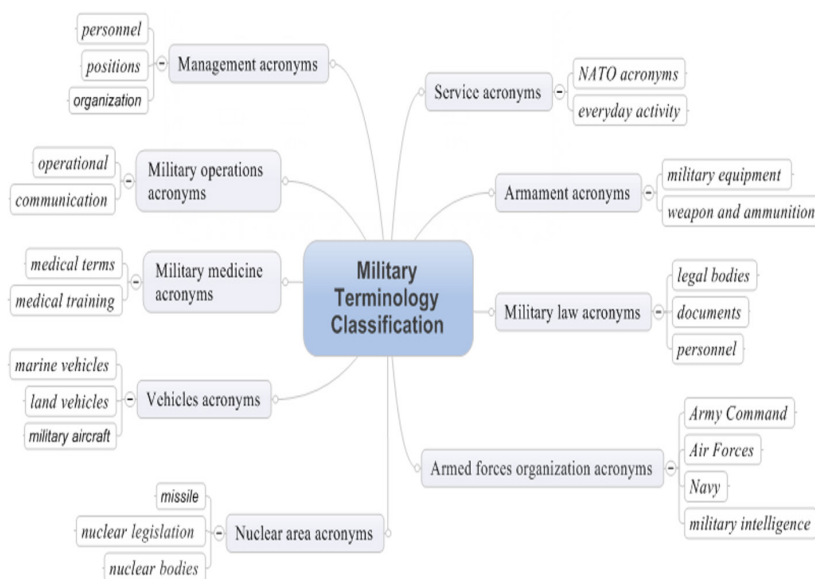


Figure 2. Military Acronyms Terminology Classification.



## 4. Conclusions

During the military aggression many military acronyms are used in various sources: journals, newspapers, official websites of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine<sup>[41]</sup> and other defence and law enforcement agencies, Mass Media, Cable News Network, BBC, etc. Military terminology acronyms classification according to their common usage considering military invasion into Ukraine had been revealed in the article. Materials for research were above-mentioned online sources devoted to information about military actions and armed conflicts. The most common military acronyms are connected with weapon and warfare: DIBUA – defence in built-up areas, FIBUA – fighting in built-up area, HARM – high-speed anti-radiation missile, IAAG – improvised anti-armour grenade, FROG – free rocket over-ground, HEAT – high explosive anti-tank, ABCD – Atomic, Biological, Chemical & Defensive Warfare Course, Ammo – Ammunition, HQ – Headquarters, HR – Human Resources, HTM – Heavy Trench Mortar, GU – Gunner, HIMARS – High Mobility Artillery Rocket System, UAV – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle/ Uninhabited Aerial Vehicle, etc.

Analysing the content of the legal documents on military terminology 9 groups were singled out (totally 718 nominations), which were further broken into corresponding subgroups. The following 9 groups in military sphere were determined: management acronyms (103/13%), Service acronyms (77/11%), Military operations acronyms (84/12%), Armament and military equipment acronyms (55/8%), Military medicine acronyms (77/10%), Military law acronyms (115/15%), Vehicles acronyms (76/10%), Nuclear area acronyms (52/7%), Armed Forces organisation acronyms (79/14%). Each group of acronyms was divided into appropriate subgroups. Group 1 “Management acronyms” has such subgroups as personnel, positions and organisation acronyms; group 2 “Service acronyms” encompasses everyday activity acronyms and NATO acronyms; group 3 “Military operations acronyms” has operational and communication acronyms subgroups; group 4 “Armament and military equipment acronyms” respectively – military equipment acronyms subgroup and weapons and ammunition acronyms subgroup; group 5 “Military medicine acronyms” is divided into medical training

acronyms and medical terms acronyms; group 6 “Military law acronyms” includes documents, personnel and legal bodies’ acronyms; group “Vehicles acronyms” consists of examples of acronyms of marine vessels acronyms, land vehicles and military aircraft acronyms; group 8 “Nuclear area acronyms” is divided into missile, nuclear legislation and nuclear bodies acronyms, group 9 “Armed forces organization acronyms” has such subgroups as Army Command, Air Force, Navy and military intelligence acronyms.

Suggestions for further research. Taking into consideration that military sphere is one of the most rapidly changing and developing, new abbreviations, acronyms and terminological units appear with each regular military conflict – therefore they need to be further studied and classified.

## Author Contributions

Conceptualization, I.B. and O.L.; methodology, I.B. and O.H.; software, N.K. and V.L.; validation, N.M., T.P. and T.S.; formal analysis, I.B. and N.N.; investigation, S.S. and O.L.; resources, O.H.; data curation, N.K. and V.L.; writing, original draft preparation, N.M.; writing, review and editing, T.P.; visualization, T.S.; supervision, I.B.; project administration, N.N.; funding acquisition, S.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

## Funding

This work received no external funding.

## Institutional Review Board Statement

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and approved by the Institutional Review Board (or Ethics Committee) of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Khmelnytskyi, 29000, Ukraine (protocol code 218 №03.1.7.1/22979/25 and date of approval 25 June 2025).

## Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

## Data Availability Statement

The data supporting the findings of this study are available upon request.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

- [1] Nahach, M., Khomenko, M., 2023. Peculiarities of military terms translation. Scientific Collection InterConf. 39(179), 596–606. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51582/interconf.19-20.11.2023.061>
- [2] Bloschchynskiy, I., Borakovskyy, L., Prihodko, G., et al., 2021. The Comparative Analysis of the English and German Term-Formation in the Legislative Documents (Based on the Schengen Border Code). International Journal of Society, Culture & Language. 9(3), 73–81. Available from: [https://www.ijscel.com/article\\_246073\\_cedc6305b8ee5740a416168e38ba9a8f.pdf](https://www.ijscel.com/article_246073_cedc6305b8ee5740a416168e38ba9a8f.pdf)
- [3] Bloschchynskiy, I., Bahrii, H., Naniyska, L., et al., 2022. Gender Characteristics of Individual's Linguistic Behavior in the Context of Future Translators' Professional Training. Emerging Science Journal 6, Special Issue Current Issues, Trends, and New Ideas in Education. 199–208. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.28991/ESJ-2022-SIED-014>
- [4] Yankovets, O., Mitrousova, T., Svintsitska, O., et al., 2023. Functions of the Terminological Units of English Border Terminology. World Journal of English Language. 13(1), 200–204. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v13n1p200>
- [5] Formanova, S., Yeremenko, T., Melnychenko, H., et al., 2022. Counter-Text as a Tool of Psycholinguistic Diagnosing Comprehension of Foreign Language Utterance. Journal of Curriculum and Teaching. 11 (4), 139–149. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/jct.v11n4p139>
- [6] Hromova, N., Kryvyich, M., Chernihivska, N., et al., 2022. Forming Critical Reading Skills in a Low-Intermediate Class of English. World Journal of English Language. 12 (1), 74–82. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v12n1p74>
- [7] Lysenko S., Lavrynenko N., Bohuslavets A., et al., 2020. Psychological Support for the Foreign Language Training of the Students at International Relations Faculties. Universal Journal of Educational Research. 8(6), 2344–2351. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2020.080618>
- [8] Kyrda-Omelian, A., Pashkov, O., Pashkov, A., et al., 2022. Foreign Language for Future Diplomats: What Integrated Education Approach is Better? World Journal of English Language. 12(1), 177–184. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v12n1p177>
- [9] Kyrda-Omelian, A., Viktorova, L., Kutsenko, M., 2022. ESP for Interpreters and Translators: Foreign Language Provision or Integrated Education? World Journal of English Language. 12 (2), 405–413. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v12n2p405>
- [10] Batrynychuk, Z., Yesypenko, N., Bloschchynskiy, I., et al., 2022. Multimodal Texts of Political Print Advertisements in Ukraine. World Journal of English Language. 12 (1), 115–128. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v12n1p115>
- [11] Lahodynskiy, O.S., Buyalo, O.V., Khamula, S.V., 2021. Application of achievement testing software of cadets in higher military educational institutions. Information Technologies and Learning Tools. 81(1), 222–234. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33407/itlt.v81i1.3675>
- [12] Karpushyna M., Bloschchynskiy I., Nakonechna A., et al., 2019. Creating Meaningful Foreign Language Environment by Means of Content-based Starters. Universal Journal of Educational Research. 7(12), 2710–2716. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2019.071219>
- [13] Bloschchynskiy, I., 2022. Peculiarities of Distance Learning Platforms Usage in Law Enforcement Educational Institutions during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Postmodern Openings. 13(2), 514–527. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18662/po/13.2/469>
- [14] Bloschchynskiy, I., Mishchynska, I., Pasichnyk, N., et al., 2022. Peculiarities of Linguistic Analysis of the Text as a Language Learning Strategy. World Journal of English Language. 12(5), 49–58. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v12n5p49>
- [15] Fowler, H., Watson, H., 2015. Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage, 4th ed. Edited by Butterfield, J. Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/acref/9780199661350.001.0001>
- [16] Garner, B., 2016. Garner's Modern American Usage. Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/acref/9780190491482.001.0001>
- [17] Harper, D., 2009. Online Etymology Dictionary. Available from: <https://www.etymonline.com/>
- [18] Robinson, P., 2008. Dictionary of international security. Polity: Cambridge, UK; Malden, MA, USA. Available from: <https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofinte0000robi/page/n7/mode/2up>
- [19] Siegal, A., Connolly, W., 2015. The New York Times Manual of Style and Usage: The Official Style Guide Used by the Writers and Editors of the World's Most Authoritative News Organization, 5th ed. Three Rivers Press: New York, NY, USA.
- [20] Woodbury, A.C., 2003. Defining documentary linguistics. In: Austin, P.K. (ed.). Language Document-

- tation and Description, 1. Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project: London, UK.
- [21] Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, 2019. Joint Chiefs of Staff: Washington, D.C., USA.
- [22] The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, 1997. Merriam-Webster Inc: Springfield, MA, USA. Available from: [https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/The\\_Merriam\\_Webster\\_Dictionary.html?id=JMabGxDCHU4C&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/The_Merriam_Webster_Dictionary.html?id=JMabGxDCHU4C&redir_esc=y).
- [23] Brinton, L., Brinton, D., 2010. The Linguistic Structure of Modern English. John Benjamins Publishing Company: Amsterdam, Netherlands. ISBN 978-90-272-8824-0
- [24] Macquarie Dictionary, 2020. Macmillan Publishers: Melbourne, Australia. Available from: <https://www.macquariedictionary.com.au/?time=1718171625086>
- [25] The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 5th ed., 2020. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt: Boston, MA, USA. Available from: <https://www.ah-dictionary.com/>
- [26] Collins, C., 2017. Advanced American English Dictionary. Harper Collins Publishers: London, UK.
- [27] Rundell, M., 2007. MacMillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Macmillan Education Limited: London, UK.
- [28] Zimmer, B., 2010. On Language: Acronym. The New York Times Magazine: New York, NY, USA. Available from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2010/12/19/magazine/19FOB-onlanguage-t.html>.
- [29] Brockhaus, A., 1921. Brockhaus Handbuch des Wissens in vier Bänden. 1. Macmillan Publishers: Leipzig, Germany.
- [30] Mattila, J., Tukiainen, S., Kajalo, S., 2017. Meanings of military ranks. Defence Studies. Routledge: London, UK. Volume 17. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14702436.2017.1364967>
- [31] NATO standard AAP-77. 2018. NATO Terminology Manual Edition A. Version 1. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Allied Administrative Publication. NATO Standardisation office (NSO): Brussels, Belgium. Available from: [https://www.coemed.org/files/stanags/05\\_AAP/AAP-77\\_EDA\\_V1\\_E.pdf](https://www.coemed.org/files/stanags/05_AAP/AAP-77_EDA_V1_E.pdf)
- [32] Vuono, C.E. , Brigadier, R.L.D., 1987. FM 24-18 Tactical single channel radio communications techniques headquarters. Department of the Army: Washington, DC, USA. p. 186.
- [33] Hartink, A.E., 2003. Part 3: A Comprehensive Explanatory Glossary. The Complete Encyclopaedia of Pistols & Revolvers, 7th ed. Chartwell Books: Edison, NJ, USA. pp. 377–445. ISBN 9780785815198
- [34] Montgomery, H., 2017. Tactical Combat Casualty Care Quick Reference Guide First Edition (PDF). In: Montgomery, H.R., MSG, A., Army, U.S. pp. 4–51. ISBN 978-0-692-90697-2. Available from: [https://emsa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/71/2017/07/TCCC\\_Quick\\_Reference\\_Guide\\_2017.pdf](https://emsa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/71/2017/07/TCCC_Quick_Reference_Guide_2017.pdf)
- [35] Betts, J.G., Desaix, Peter, et al., 2013. Anatomy & Physiology. 1.6. Anatomical Terminology. OpenStax CNX: Houston, TX, USA.
- [36] Webster's New World College Dictionary, 4th ed. 2010. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt: Boston, MA, USA.
- [37] Molland, F.A., 2008. Marine vehicle types. The Maritime Engineering Reference Book. Butterworth-Heinemann: Amsterdam, Netherlands. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-7506-8987-8.X0001-7>
- [38] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, 2013. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK.
- [39] Cambridge Business English Dictionary, 2011. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK.
- [40] Norris, R., Cochran, T., 2025. The effects of nuclear weapons. Encyclopedia Britannica: Chicago, IL, USA. Available from: <https://www.britannica.com/technology/nuclear-weapon>.
- [41] Unified Web Portal of Executive Authorities of Ukraine, 2025. State Border Guard Service of Ukraine official website. Available from: <https://dpsu.gov.ua/en/>